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This table of  $\log \Gamma a$ , from  $a = 1.000$  to  $a = 2.000$  is a facsimile reproduction of the one given on pages 490–499, volume 2, of Legendre's *Traité des Fonctions Elliptiques*, Paris, 1825. This table was also reproduced in O. Schlömilch's *Analytische Studien*, 1848, p. 183f. A seven-figure abridgement is given in *Smithsonian Physical Tables*, seventh revised edition, 1920, pp. 62–63. A six-figure abridgment is given in B. Williamson, *Integral Calculus*,<sup>1</sup> 1884, p. 169. A four-figure table for  $a = 1.01$  to  $2.00$  is given in B. O. Peirce, *A Short Table of Integrals*, 1899. There is a very brief table, for  $a = 1.0$  to  $1.9$ , on page 30 of E. Janke and F. Emde's *Funktionentafeln mit Formeln und Kurven*, 1909. A ten-figure table for  $a = 1.005$  to  $2.000$  for intervals  $0.005$  is given by G. N. Watson in *Report of the . . . British Association . . . 1916*, pp. 123–124. But earlier than any of these was a table to twenty figures given in 1813 by Gauss<sup>2</sup> (*Werke*, vol. 3, pp. 161, 162; vol. 10, p. 375), for  $a = 1.00$  to  $2.00$ . Legendre's table is the only one of these referred to in the pamphlet under review.

A seven-figure table was given on pages 58–61 of *Tables for Statisticians and Biometricians* edited by K. Pearson (Cambridge University Press, 1914). It has been found however that for many purposes especially in the construction of tables of other functions, it was needful to work with at least ten figures.

A ten-place table of  $10 + \int_0^x \log_{10} \Gamma(1+t)dt$ , for  $x = .01$  to  $1.00$  for intervals  $0.01$ , was given by G. N. Watson (l.c., p. 124).

R. C. ARCHIBALD.

*Specimen Answers of College Candidates in Plane Geometry written at the Examinations in June, 1920.* (Document no. 99, April 1, 1921), New York, College Entrance Examination Board, 1921. 8vo. 22 pages. Price 25 cents.

Preface: "The following specimen answers, with the accompanying general suggestions to candidates, have been prepared for publication under the editorship of the chief reader in plane geometry, with the co-operation of the other readers. The editor desires to acknowledge hereby his appreciation of the indispensable assistance of his colleagues, at the same time accepting personal responsibility for such numerous imperfections as have doubtless resulted from his failure to give full and exact expression to their convictions.

DUNHAM JACKSON."

On pages 3–6 there is a general introductory commentary: on page 7 the paper set; and on pages 8–22, three answer books, one marked 80, another 60, and the third 55. The marks for each question and the reasons therefor are indicated.

*Suggestions for Students of Mathematics. Mathematics and Life Activities.* (Brown University, Bulletin of the Department of Mathematics, Number one). Providence, R. I., March, 1921. 8vo. 8 pages.

Foreword: "This Bulletin is intended primarily for students taking an introductory mathematical course in college.

"A second Bulletin will set forth the facilities and opportunities offered at Brown for pursuing the study of mathematics—especially for its own sake. This will include details regarding the

<sup>1</sup> This table is given in C. B. Davenport, *Statistical Methods*, second edition, New York, 1904, pp. 126–127; and in W. P. Elderton, *Frequency Curves and Correlation*, London, 1906, pp. 166–167.

<sup>2</sup> The *Encyklopädie der mathematischen Wissenschaften*, vol. II–1, 2, 3, 1899, p. 170, incorrectly attributes this table to Nicolai. On the other hand, the table of digamma functions, attributed to Gauss in Tract no. 1, reviewed above, was *not* by him, but computed by Nicolai under Gauss's direction.

contents of courses given in the University for the training of teachers in colleges and secondary schools."

Contents—"I: What benefits should be derived from the study of mathematics? II: Suggestions as to methods of studying mathematics. III: Mathematics and activities subsequent to college years—A. Occupations for which concentration in mathematics is desirable; B. Occupations for which concentration in mathematics combined with other subjects is desirable; C. Fields of work in which mathematical training or some knowledge of mathematics is desirable. IV: Departmental Directions."

A limited number of these pamphlets are available for distribution to those interested.

*The Teaching of Geometry.* By ARCHIBALD HENDERSON. *The University of North Carolina Record.* Extension series no. 39, October, 1920. 49 pages. Price 50 cents.

Headings of sections: Introduction, 3-4; The aims and results of geometrical study, 5-8; The problem of instruction (Text, teacher, pupil), 9-14; Analysis versus synthesis, 15-21; The basic problems of construction, 22-27; The problem of research, 28-45; Procedure in attacking geometrical problems, 45-48; Bibliographical note, 48-49.

#### NOTES.

Professor A. L. Candy's article in this MONTHLY (1920, 195-199) entitled "A mechanism for the solution of a equation of the  $n$ th degree" is reproduced in abridged form, and in Spanish, in *Revista Matemática Hispano-Americana*, December, 1920, pp. 308-309.

Reference may be given to two articles in *Monatshefte für Mathematik und Physik*, volume 30, Vienna, 1920 (216 pages). One is "Papierstreifenkonstruktion einer durch konjugierte Durchmesser gegebenen Ellipse" by K. Mack (pages 103-104); the other "Die Verallgemeinerung der Feuerbachschen Sätze" by L. Klug (pages 131-152). It is pointed out that Mack's construction is essentially that given in De La Hire, *Sectiones Conicæ*, Paris, 1685, pp. 198-199.

A series of articles, by B. LEFEBURE, published in *Revue des Questions Scientifiques* has been collected and issued in book form with the title: *Notes d'histoire des mathématiques (Antiquité et moyen âge)* (Louvain, Société Scientifique de Bruxelles, 11 rue des Récollets, Louvain, 1920; 8vo; 154 pages). The articles dealt with numeration and the origin of our numerals, and the history of mathematics in antiquity and in the middle ages till after the contributions of Arabian science.

An elaborate volume *Cicero: a Biography* by Torsten Peterssen (University of California Press, 1920, 5 + 699 pages) was issued as one of the series "Semi-centennial Publications of the University of California, 1868-1918." The following paragraph based on information in Cicero's *Tusculans* occurs on page 173: